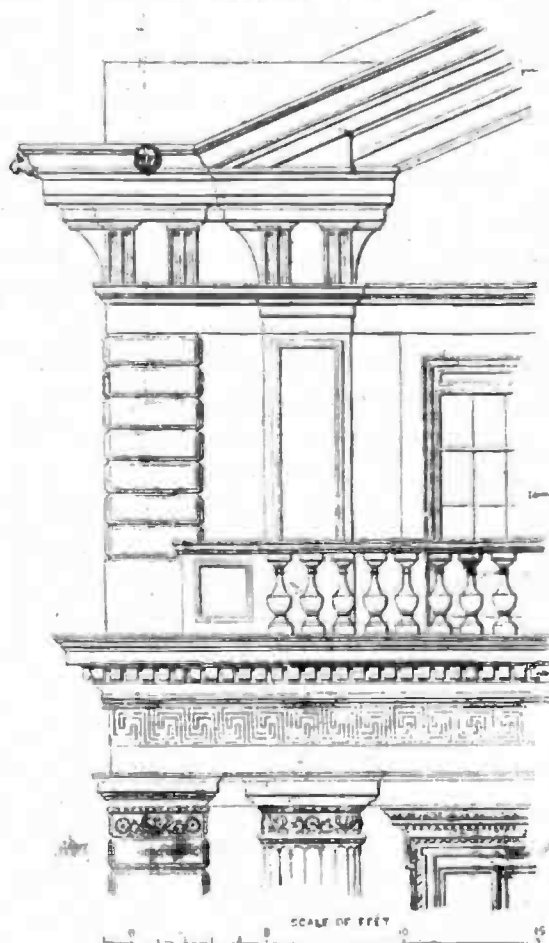


## BRANCH BANK OF ENGLAND, LIVERPOOL.

CORNICE, &amp;c., ENLARGED.



## BRANCH BANK OF ENGLAND, LIVERPOOL.

We have already alluded to the building erected in Liverpool for the Bank of England, as one of Mr. Cockerell's most successful works, and we now give a perspective view of it, and an enlarged outline of part of the front.

It stands in Castle-street, at the corner of Cork-street; the frontage next the former is 60 feet, and next the latter 117 feet. The height to the top of the blocking is about 62 feet, and to the apex of the pediment 72 feet. The columns in front are 4 feet 2 inches in diameter, and about 31 feet high. Both fronts are executed in Darley Dale stone: the plinth is granite. The entrance has a moulded red granite door-case, polished; each jamb is in one stone, 12 feet 3 inches high, 2 feet 3 inches deep, and 1 foot 3 inches face for architrave.

The central portion of the banking office (the whole area of which is 47 feet by 50 feet), is 31 feet high, and occupies two stories in height—namely, the ground and one-pair stories. The ground and basement stories are fire-proof.

Messrs. Holmes are the contractors for the bank, at the sum of 23,135l.

The flank elevation, although plain, is exceedingly effective in execution.

Mr. Cockerell has just commenced another building for the bank of nearly equal dimensions, but not so lofty, eastward of the new bank, in Cork-street. This consists of fire-proof chambers for merchants, and has a stone exterior.

## AWARDS OF OFFICIAL REFEREES.

## DISTRICT SURVEYORS' FEES.

With regard to the premises No. 2 and 3, Cushion-court, Old Broad-street, in the district of the northern division of the City of London, the referees received a requisition from Messrs. Sabine, which recited "that the said premises, or house or houses, are united by means of openings in the third and fourth stories, being the two topmost stories; and that the said premises taken as two distinct buildings are each of the second rate of the first class, but, taken together, constitute one building of the extra first rate, and that the district surveyor claimed that in respect of any services performed by him as district surveyor in respect of any part of the said premises, such services are to be considered as services performed in respect of the whole, that is, in respect of one extra first-rate dwelling-house." Messrs. Sabine, however, contended that any service or work performed in respect of part of the said premises would be a service performed in respect of such part only, that is, in respect of, or to, one second-rate dwelling-house; and they requested the referees, the district surveyor concurring in the application, to determine whether the said premises, by reason of their being united, were to be deemed for the purposes of the Act, one building only as claimed by the said district surveyor, or two distinct buildings, as claimed by the said William Sabine and Son.

The question had relation to the fee chargeable by the district surveyor for inspecting and reporting to the official referees upon party walls, and the district surveyor stated at the hearing that he grounded his claim upon the rule in Part 1 of schedule C. of the Metro-

politan Buildings Act, headed "Rule for ascertaining area," and contended that the premises constitute one building of the extra first rate, the whole of the one pair or third story being united by openings in the party structure, and the whole of the said premises being in one occupation; to which Mr. Sabine replied that the premises had two separate entrances and staircases, and that the rates had been paid on the premises as for two houses.

The referees determined that the premises were to be deemed for the purposes of the Metropolitan Buildings Act, as to the matter in question, to be two distinct buildings, and that the fee payable to the surveyor was the fee for a building of the second rate. The costs to be paid jointly.

## CONSTRUCTION OF EAVES AND CORNICES.

In the case of two third-rate dwelling-houses in Studley-road, Clapham-road, in the district of the southern division of Lambeth, the district surveyor lodged an information to the effect that Mr. Robert Cox had commenced the works requisite for the completion of the said two houses, without any notice of the same to the district surveyor, as directed in section 13 of the said Act, and had constructed overhanging eaves of timber, and covered the fascia and soffit with galvanized iron or zinc, contrary to schedule E. of the said Act.

At the hearing it appeared that the roofs of the houses are separated by a party wall, but that the eaves are not so separated, that the two houses stand at a distance of about 7 feet from the next adjoining buildings in other occupation, and of about 3 feet 6 inches from ground in other occupation, and that the houses stand on one side of a wide road, and are consequently far removed from the opposite houses.

The referees directed that such parts of the cornices as abut upon other buildings or ground not in the same occupation with the buildings, whereof the said cornices form a part, should be amended, by taking down the metal casings which have been fixed upon the ends of the rafters, and replacing the same with iron laths and lime-and-hair plastering, such laths being laid into the brickwork at the least 4 inches, and bent up to form a base for the plastering of the fascia, and so as to cover the ends of the rafters and the edge of the eaves board; and, as respects the cornices on the fronts of the said houses, that the same should be amended, by separating them in the line of the party wall by a corbel of brick or stone of the full width of the party wall, and carried at the least 2½ inches above the roof, and 1 inch at the least below the soffit, and 1 inch at the least beyond the outside of every part of such cornices, such corbel being built or fixed, as the case may be, to the satisfaction of the surveyor of the district.

## THE GAS MOVEMENT.

## MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

EVERY ward or other district within the city bounds has of late been rising, one after another, into an energetic resolve to have an abundant supply of cheap and good gas. At one of the most recent of these manifestations, in the ward of Farringdon Without, attention was drawn to another of those indirect means by which we have exposed some of the most cherished secrets of the gas-house,—the report of a public establishment as to the expense of providing its own gas. The report referred to was that of the Pentonville Prison, from which it appeared that, in the consumption of gas and the expense of manufacturing it for that establishment, a very considerable saving had been effected, as shown by the following statement:—

Sum expended in coals .....	£484 17 7
„ In wages, &c. ....	140 19 11
„ In retorts, &c. ....	122 2 10
Total .....	£752 0 4

The sum produced by the sale of coke was 398l. 6s. 3d., leaving the net cost of gas 353l. 14s. 1d. The quantity of gas consumed in the prison was 2,693,000 cubic feet, which was at the rate of 2s. 7½d. per thousand, but which previously they had paid the company 7s. 6d. for, and which would have cost 942l. instead of 353l. Deduct the cost of manufactur-